SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1806. Philade to a tester. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

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Monday, December 10.

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Wednesday, December 12.

Thursday, December 13.

Friday, December 14.

Saturday, December 14.

Saturday, December 15.

Daily average (Sonday, 19,000, excepted).. 39,405

Mr. Hay.

250,035

According to statements from Senatorial sources yesterday, Mr. Hay metaphorically has thrown up the sponge and advised the President to at the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty remain and receive disinfection at the hands of the Senate, after which he and his ch, f will pass it back to the British Fereign Office without comment, probability that it will ever be heard from

Perhaps we should not enquire too closely into the reasons for this change triotism and a sentiment of loyalty to the fact that he is one of the ablest con-State Department as soon as that act can He is listened to and respected while it may remain in office until the Fourth of promptly. His connection with Lord Salisbury's bold attempt to reimpose the violated and nullified Clayton-Bulwer Treaty upon the United States really has made it impossible for him to longer superintend the administration of our foreign relations acceptably to the country. Aside from that the day is rapidly approaching when he would be sternly brought to book for his supine surrender of the Alaskan Porcupine district to Great Britain, after its seizure and occupation of the military forces of Canada. On the whole it would seem to be better for him to get out before that Hay-Tower modus vivendi becomes a burning question. One thing is certain. Both Mr. Hay and his chief must now recognize the truth of the proposition that it is now impossible for them to hope to redeem the pledges made to the British Government, when the secret alliance was agreed to. Mortifying as it may be, the evidence is conclusive that the Senate, as now constituted, will not tolerate the idea of surrendering the Monroe Doctrine or the national primacy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere to Great Britain or to the Concert of Europe. That being the case we do speedy resignation is open to the Hon. John Hay.

As far as the fate of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty concerns England there is not much to be said that is worth saying. Readers of The Times will have read the expressions of the British press on the s back upon the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty under which the London dailies affect conviction that Great Britain has important rights. On this point it is only necessary to remark that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was openly and flagrantly violated and killed by the creation of the Crown Colony of British Honduras in 1862. If the convention can be said to have had life or effect since it has so only in the most technical sense, and a very to mass a joint resolution declaring it dead and buried to relieve this Government of any embarrassment which its present alleged survival might possibly occasion; or passage by the Senate of the Hepburnsame purpose. An act of Congress abrogates all previous laws and treaties as far as the same may be in conflict with its terms and provisions. Still, to clear the deck thoroughly we believe that formal notice that the Clayton-Bulwer Convention has been abrogated would be the safer course to take in getting rid of it.

Then, as one or two British papers hint, England might forbid the construction of an exclusively American canal. That is a bridge which we do not need to cross until we come to it: but the menace even if it were worthier of attention than mere bluster, will hardly cause loss of sleep among the American people. They are quite well informed in reference to the situation of the mother country and the extreme le onvenience it would encounter in uncertaking war with America in present circumstances. The determination of our citizens to build, own, operate, and fortify our own waterway will not be changed by threats nor our national movements obstructed by foreign opposition.

The "Boston Globe" reassuringly observes that it is probable that Washington will always continue to be the Capital of the Nation, even if it is not in the centre of the country. This is not ex- tion are a menace," said the ex-Presiactly news, for it is not likely that anyone contemplates a change of the Capital to any other city.

There was a time, however, when th permanence of Washington as the Capital was by no means certain. In fact, for nearly a quarter of a century after this. site was chosen, there were periodical discussions as to the advisability of moving the seat of government farther West. It was argued that Washington was only an overgrown village, that it was too far South, that it was too far East, that it was inaccessible, and that it possessed numerous other disadvantages. But, in spite of all that, Congress stayed where it

It is interesting to note the reasons which seem to have influenced the selection of a certain city as a seat of government in this, that, and the other country, in ancient or modern days. One consideration which the makers of such a city generally had in mind was that It must be placed on low ground, and near the sea, or some large body of water. The same rule holds good in the building of large cities of commerce or manufacture. There are only two of the world's capitals which are situated among mountains, at a coasiderable distance above the level of the sea; one is Jerusalem, and the other is Madrid. Oldtime theologians spent considerable time and thought in proving that the fall of Jerusalem was due to the impiety of her people; and in a sense this was true, since only by some such artificial means as religious tradition could the obstacles to the city's prosperity be overcome. But the real trouble with the place was not the people, but the height of it. It would to that altitude, in any progressive age of the world.

The fact that Washington is on low ground and near the sea is in its favor, and as to centrality, that really makes very little difference in these days of steam and electricity. The inhabitants of Oregon now receive news from Congress more promptly than the people of New Hampshire did a hundred years ago. The fathers of the Republic chose well when they decreed that Congress should assemble in a city without any powerful interests except that of legislation. By this means they secured a dignified, harmonious environment, such as would be impossible in a great manufacturing or commercial centre. They also got rid, in great measure, of the unfortunate influence of large business interests upon legislation. It is bad enough to have lobbyists angling for favors to railroads, shipping companies, insurance companies, and other business firms, but it would be worse if somebody like Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie owned half the city and could ask his own price for the and, we might add, without the remotest ground for a Congressional Library or a Patent Office.

The Flag and the Constitution.

The Hon, Benjamin Harrison may be a man of repellant manners, and one calcuof front. Mr. Hay is in a delicate posi- lated to make an enemy of everybody he tion, and, on that account, entitled to meets-a feat he came near accomplishing that the domestic tribunal is arbitrary and all the personal consideration that 14- while President; but that does not change our institutions permits us to extend to stitutional lawyers in the country, a man him. No doubt his present attitude is of honest thought, patriotism according to due to a determination to get out of the his lights, and a citizen with a conscience. be gracefully performed. Probably be may be truthfully said that he is not gen-March next, but, after that time, we shall this respect he is antipodal to Mr. Mcerally liked by the American people. In Kinley, who, personally, is almost universally liked, but no longer enjoys the general confidence that he did in early Spanish war times. Intellectually, Mr. Harrison is an acknowledged leader. His mind and heart ring true to the chord of American patriotism.

This was demonstrated very notably in an address which Mr. Harrison delivered before the student body of Michigan University, on Friday. His theme was, "The Status of Annexed Territory and Its Civilized Inhabitants." In treating it he gave the reasons for his famous criticism of the violation of the Constitution in Porto Rico, when he said that it was "a departure from right principles." To deny taxes, imposts, and excises to Porto Rico and the Philippines, he said, that are uniform elsewhere under our flag, is to deny that Porto Rice and the other islands are a part of the United States. Dewey's guns at Manila, according to some persons, heralded a new mission for the United States. For himself he said he thought it better to let them herald the mission sounded by the guns of Washington.

That the Philippines are a portion of the United States, even though their innot see how any course except that of habitants were in rebellion against Spain at the time of cession, is a proposition which, Mr. Harrison said, no international tribunal would question. We have Porto Rico and the great Eastern archipelago on our hands. The matter of possession, ownership, and sovereignty is settled. The fact that the Philippines are subject and understand that, according to not adapted to settlement by the white published opinion on the other side, fail- race, and that their people are incapable of State. Now, when our prestige abroad ure of the Senate to ratify will throw both of understanding or of acquiring our of civilization,

weal or woe, must ride. It is eminently satisfactory to read the clear, cogent argument of this American statesman that the Administration plea that treaties are above the Constitution is baseless. True, if the Constitution does not apply, then indeed the President may erect Crown Colonies and govstrained one at that. Congress only needs | ern them as he likes. But either Congress, the Executive, and the Judiciary are all creatures of the Constitution, as the governing agencies of the United States, and their powers are defined and limited by the Constitution, or else the Morgan Canal bill might accomplish the Constitution applies alone to the organized States of the Union, and gives Congress the right to acquire territory not authorized by the Constitution, and puts no restraint upon Congress beyond what may be accepted voluntarily by interest or benevolence.

Such a view of the Constitution Mr. Harrison characterized as shocking. If try, he asserted that Congress could suspend the right of habeas corpus, declare the right of attainder against anyone exposing the Spanish flag, declare disrespect of Congress by a Porto Rican an act of treason, make the Presbyterian Church the established church, set up a censor and forbid public meetings, prohibit the carrying of arms, put garrisons in private houses, confer the right to search without warrant, try for life without indictment and twice on the same charge, try in secret without witness and than at Pouce, and fifteen per cent higher

at Ponce than at New York." "Executive and Congressional powers and duties that are not in the Constitudent. "It is a mockery for the Governor of Porto Rico to raise the flag and stand under it while he reads a proclamation that the island is outside the Constitution and under Congress." "A govern ment of absolute power," he declared, "Is a terrible thing, and, under our Consti-

tution, an impossible thing." Public confidence that the Suprem Court of the United States will remove the foul blot of the Porto Rican and Philippine tariff infamy from the statute books will be increased by the blighting logic of Mr. Harrison's address. We know that there are many Republicans who think that the same influences which induced Mr. McKinley to depart from his "plain duty" last February will be potent in swerving the justices of our tribunal of last resort from theirs. Vast interests representing trade monopolies and the aggregation of multiplied millions in a few hands, are deeply concerned in the forthcoming decision. Were that possible there is hardly a length to which certain of the nonster trusts would not go to secure a decision which would place American Territories outside the pale of the Constitution, But the Supreme Beach is not corrupt and we feel sure may be depended on to support the fundamental law of the Republic as to the Constitution and the flag, and to expound it substantially as it is expounded by the Hon. Benjamin Harrion, to whom all honor and praise for his true blue Americanism.

Advanced Views on Child Culture. A recent book about the training of children, by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, is likely to afford considerable amusement and some instruction to parents. This lady may or may not have had much experience in the upbringing be utterly impossible to hoist prosperity of children, but one or two of the things has not. On one page we find the statement

"If we punish a child in a way that seems to him unjust, he is unjustly punished."

Most parents will smile over this reished if the child's opinion in the case being made to remember when he does wreag. There are worse theories than this, if one is careful only to punish the child for real wrongdoing.

\$360 interest in the Armaments Trust is ludicrous ground on which to base any ludified.

Ottendorfer escaped from Vienna and tions have been inspired mostly by political spite.

But his son, Austen Chamberlain, until of Leipsie, but, fearing extradition to

But how is the average grown person to see what is a child's idea of justice? A four-year-old sees a piece of machinery revolving and wants to investigate it. If he gets near enough to do this he will w probably be killed. He cannot see, however, any reason why he should not be allowed to do to, and the prohibition is unjust from his point of view. Many of partment of the Admiralty had the disthe laws of the universe are of a sort whose justice cannot be perceived by the child. It is all very well to teach the youthful mind to see the reason for obedience, but there are times when obedience must be exacted without any visible reason.

Again, Mrs. Stetson points out the fact absolute, that nobody can step in and prevent unjust decisions. This is true, but it is rather hard to see how, even in the most advanced state of civilization, it can be helped. It is true that some parents are not as competent to govern their children as outsiders would be, for the mere fact of parenthood does not always make a violent, morose, or suspicious person fit to rule others; but outsiders can seldom step in between parent and child with good results, especially if they are armed with mere legal authority. It often happens that some kindly neighbor will give to an abused child the affection and gentle treatment it ought to have at home, and thus undo some of the evil caused by bad training; but even in such a case the person who intervenes must be acquainted with the child and the circumstances, and possessed of considerable tact.

And again, if outsiders are to be given power over the home, who is to be the informant? The child is hardly trustworthy in such a case, for untruthfulness is one of the commonest of childish sins, particularly when the parent is unduly severe The neighbors are hardly more reliable, especially in the case of a child brought up by some one not its mother. The stepmother has been made a bugbear to so many children that the task of that muchtried woman is often made impossible where it might be easy, and the same thing may be said of the maiden aunt, or other guardian not a parent. On the whole, however advanced education may become it seems as if the education of children might as well remain where the Lord left it, in the hands of their parents.

We do not wish to obtrude advice upon the Administration, but it is a settled fact that American diplomacy has seldom, if ever, since the days of Secretary Seward, enjoyed the credit that it did while Mr. John W. Foster was Secretary has been all but hopelessly wrecked by the "splendid diplomacy" of Lord Salisis something behind us. We are in the saddle, and in some way, whether for invite General Poster to rehabilitate it.

bury's "purely personal asset," it might and instructions in connection therewith had been prepared, when the Caritza, who has strong English sympathies, heard of

subject, we feel entitled to guess that President McKinley wishes he had not allowed Corbin to eject Russell Harrison from the army, without any particular cause, as far as the public has been advised. The great American Refrigerator may be cold, but it is also possible that he is calculating-perhaps on 1904. From this viewpoint it will be just as well for the Vice President-elect to keep a weather eye on the distinguished jurisconsult from Indiana.

Mr. Yerkes of Kentucky

(From the Louisville Courier Journal.) The President's appointment of Mr. Yerkes as Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be generally and warmly commended in Kentucky. Mr Yerkes is the foremost representative of the bes element of his party in the State. He is a man of ability, education, and honor-and withal ever it were adopted as the policy of the coun- a gentleman. As the leader of the Republicans in he recent campaign-a campaign that was singu make laws for Porto Rico "that would larly arduous and trying no man could have equitted himself with more credit. He went through with it doing his full duty to his party and he came out of it with even increased respect by his opponents. Kentuckians, whether Republicno-rats, are glad to see such a man thus recognized by the National Administration,

Let the White House Alone.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) The White House is not only a marvel of architecture, but has the most precious associations in the minds and hearts of the American people. It should be preserved exactly as it is exteriorly, jury, deny the right to demand trial by with only such interior changes as may fit it for jury, and make the Federal taxes and the purposes of a residence. Our men of affairs do not live in their law offices or counting rooms, nor should the President of the United States be compelled to eat and sleep in his place of business. Give the President the White House as a home and build him an office worthy of the head of a grand nation.

(From the Detroit Free Press.) Following the war, during periods of which the Capital was an armed and fortified encampment, the City of Washington, aside from the noble attractions mentioned, was scattered and of comparatively mean appearance. But it has been rede ned through improvement, adornment, and lib-eral expenditure until it is one of the world's most beautiful cities. Yet it still retains its distinctive character as the home of a central gov ernment, the gathering place of a changing population, "a little kingdom" in which is enthroned the delegated power of the greatest Republic. It is more than worthy of the pomp and ceremony with which its natal day was celebrated.

Boer Tacties.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) Apparently the Boers are familiar with only one plan of battle, but it seems to be applicable to an infinite variety of circumstances. In any even British commanding officers have not yet learned

Clamoring for the Spotls.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch.) West Virginia Republicans have discovered a tremendous host of the hungry, with not half enough jobs to go round. There is a threatened schism in the party as a result of making a clean sweep of all the offices.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP. Protests Against Commercialism in the British Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 15 -Lord Salisbury's Ministry are not strengthening their posttions with the nation by their refusal to take seriously the question of the relationship of individual Ministers to public contracting companies and the stock exchange. All through the South African war this has been the sting of nine out of ten criticisms of England's policy. It has been dubbed "the capitalists" war." Every other cartoon in foreign prints has pic-tured Mr. Chamberlain knee-deep in the she says incline one to believe that she bas not On one range we find the state.

the Boers.

Very much, if not all, of this, is, of course, the grossest libel, but libelers will find plenty of excuse to pursue their libels from the laxity of principle which the Ministry have shown in this week's demark. There would be few children punished if the child's opinion in the case were followed. The ordinary view of the himself holds no directorship, no controllmatter is that the child is chastised by way of educating his sense of justice, and that he learns what is and is not right by the learns what is and is not right by the learns what is and is not right by the learns what is and is not right by the learns what is and is not right by the learns when he does

quite another entegory. While he was at the Admiralty he remained a director of the Birmingham armament companies which were engaged in large contracts with the Admiralty So far as the public knows he still retains there directorships, and the only desence he offers the House of Commons is that not his but another deposal of contracts. Had Mr. Gladstone been Premier he would have peremptorily de-manded the resignation, either of the office or the directorship.

But Lord Salisbury is quite a different type of statesman. In his aloofness and high personal rectitude he knows nothing and cares nothing about the stock ex-change, and will not assume that any col-league of his has less iofty motives. In-deed, when, last night, Lord Rosehery again insisted on the impropriety of a member of the stock exchange like Lord Hardwicke, retaining his stock exchange association after his appointment as Un-der Secretary for India, Lord Salisbury thought is sought to me that he beard that thought it enough to say that he boped that nothing that had been said would induce Lord Hardwicke to reconsider his position. "The area of selection of Ministers is nar-row," said Lord Salisbury, and here the broadly smiled, remembering that five Ministers are themselves Cecils, Lord Salisbury added that he really did not know what was to become of the State if the further condition should be added that no one with a special connection with A kindred topic which has led to much mud-throwing this week is the fact that a large proportion of the civilians chosen to administer the new South African col-onles are directors in or otherwise as-sociated with South African mining and other companies. The fact is, I believe, that Sir Alfred Milher had little or no choice. Mining is the one great business in South Africa, and attracts the best men. If Sir Alfred was to get the South Africans best equipped for the new posts, he had no alternative. The posts, moreover, are mostly temporary.

The following estounding statement appears in the London correspondence of the "Manchester Guardian" today: had

it appeared in less authoritative fashion, it might have been neglected as a bit of that type of sensational gossip always that type of sensational gossip always noating about the European courts. The term runs thus: "Dr. Georg Brandes, the eminent Danish critic, has just published in the 'Verdens Gang,' the most influential Norwegian Liberal journal, a long account of an interview with a Russian professor from the University of Tomsk, in Siberia, who called upon him in Copenhagen. In the course of conversation the hagen. In the course of conversation the professor referred to Count Muravieff the late Russian Foreign Minister, and said: You are aware of what every Russian a plan according to which Russia should a tone of languid reminiscenceavail herself of the difficulties and the dilemma in which England was placed to obtain command of the Red Sea. Mura-box well I remember, the time I heard William vieff had obtained the Czar's sanction to M. Thackeray. Al. what a leonine head he had all the reserved to the control of the first time I heard Charles Dickers. Great man. I remember the first time I heard Charles Dickers. Great man. he carrying out of the plan. All orders the plan, and became so agitated that she was seized by a fainting fit. The Czar, in order to secure peace in his own house-hold, suddenly changed his mind, and countermanded all orders. Count Muravieff would not survive this disappoint-

After today's published report of Harmsworth Bros., Limited, there can be no question about the profitableness of literature for the million. This group does not own a phenomenally successful halfpenny daily, but makes its astounding profits out of a penny weekly journal of snippets, halfpenny funny journals, and so on, all appealing quite frankly to surface sensa-tions, without an attempt to provoke reflection, or do anything but amuse. In the year ended October 31 the profits reached \$1,150,000, being an increase of \$250,000 compared with the previous year, and though the directors have been adding to the reserve fund at the rate of \$2,500 pe week, they now distribute a dividend of 39 per cent per annum.

THE JOCKEY CLUB'S POSITION. The Reasons for the Strict Regula. tions Imposed.

LONDON, Dec. 15 .- Lord Crewe's speech at the Gimerack Club outlined the Jockey Club's opinion on the question of tockeys betting or receiving presents from those who do not own the horses they are riding. It is admitted with apparent plausibility that jockeys betting or receiving presents seem apparently unobjection-able, providing they backed the horses they were riding or received the presents for riding the winner, but the Jockey Club is not agreed on this point.

A jockey is liable to various temptawhich he might be much afraid and therefore much tempted to back in order to make his position more certain. There are also serious temptations in standing to win a huge sum in either bets or presents that he might be tempted to share his prospective gains with other jockeys, which might lead to that curse— a race arranged by the jockeys riding. The stewards felt that the jockey's position grew out of all proportions when he stood to win or lose thousands on a particular horse. Therefore, they would not allow it. As regards presents, they are generally offered wish the bad in tention of giving the offerer an undesirable hold on the jockey. A difficulty in detecting both offences has rendered se verity necessary.

A Makeshift Policy.

(From the St. Louis Republic.) Republican high protection makes unnatura rade conditions. The attempt of Republicans to trade conditions. The attempt of Republicans to rem. ly evils resulting from wrong legislation by additional legislation is a makeshift, policy. Trusts are to a preponderating degree due to the same tariff laws which keep down the American merchant marine. A thorough reform of the tariff laws would help the United States in a number of mays.

There is No Disagreement.

(From the Boston Pald.)

Senator Cushman K. Davis is dead, but

(From the Omaha World-Herald.) duced to believe that a healthful growth of the merchant marine of this country could be procur-Mr. McKinley is quite sure that Congress will effect proper legislation on the trust question. In this opinion the trusts and Mr. McKinley are in hearty accord. The trusts are confident that they will get just the kind of legislation they Not Interred With His Bones

OSWALD OTTENDORFER DEAD. Romantic Career of the Editor of the "Stants Zeltung."

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- Oswald Ottendorfer, the editor and publisher of the "New York Staats Zeitung," died this bill by a unanimous vote. The bill deafternoon at his apartment, 159 Central Park south, after a long illness. Mr. Ottendorfer was in his seventy-fourth year. For the last twenty years he suffered from a cerebro-spinal affection, which in its last stages produced paralysis of certain nerves. His ailment took acute form two weeks ago, when he began to lose ground.

Oswald Ottendorfer was born in Zwithau. Austria near the Bohemian border. on February 26, 1826. After attending the schools of Zwithau and the high school of the capital of the province the young man entered in 1846 the University of Vienna. He became an enthusiastic Radical and lunged headlong into most of the revolu ventures, and lively experiences. Finally he was sentenced to death and the sen-tence remained upon the books for twenty years, when by the general pardon it was

recently Civil Lord of the Admirally and Austria, he abandoned that plan and, with now Secretary to the Treasury, stands in a party of fellow revolutionists, started a party of fellow revolutionists, started out under an assumed name to provoke an uprising in Bohemia. They had not accomplished much before they were suspected by the authorities and found it necessary to leave the country. They went to Dresden, where Ottendorfer be-came one of the leaders in the revolution, which broke out in that city in May, 1849. Thus Ottencorfer went from city to city, wherever he saw an opportunity of enwherever he saw an opportunity of engaging in revolutionary movements until in the summer of 1849 he was stricken with typhoid fever. When he recovered, the revolutionary spirit of Europe had subsided and he soon came to New York, arriving April 1, 1850. He arrived here penniless, friendless and ignorant of the language. He obtained employment in a factory as a laborer and afterward went

to work in a soda water factory.
In 1851 he obtained a clerical position in the office of the "Staats Zeltung," then owned by Jacob Uhl. In 1852 Mr. Uhl died and his widow took charge of the paper. Ottendorfer remained in her employ, and in 1858 became editor in chief of the "Staats Zeitung." In 1859 Mr. Ottenderfer went to Europe, visiting nearly every city except his own, for there he dared not go on account of the sentence of death impending against him. When he returned to New York in August, 1859, he married Mrs. Uhl, his employer.

Mr. Ottendorfer took a deep interest in politics and did much to spread the principles of democracy among his countrymen here. For many years he directed all his energies against Tammany Hall, an-tagonizing the Tweed ring in his paper and in conventions. In 1872 he was elected ilderman. Mr. Ottendorfer never drew his salary as alderman, and it is now on deposit in the Comptroller's office. He worked enthusiastically for the election

of Tilden to the Presidency.
Mr. Ottendorfer will be remembered longest for his kind, unassuming philanthropy. Together with his wife, he founded the Isabella Heimath, a home for old people. After his wife died, on April 1, 1885, he bought an immense plot of ground at Fort George and built a new Isabella Heimath, which is one of the finest charitable institutions in this country. With his wife, he built a pavilion in the Ger-man Hospital, and built and endowed the German Dispensary and the Circulating Library in Second Avenue. He had no Mr. Ottendorfer's estate is estimated in

The Hon. C. M. Depew: Bore. The audience which assembled at the National Theatre on Friday to listen to Mr. Winston Churchill's lecture on the Boer war was obviously not prepared knows, that Muravieff did not die a natural death. That he committed suicide by taking poison is a well-known fact. The reason why is also pretty well known. Soon after the outbreak of the Boer war he had prepared and laid before the Czar a plan according to which Russia should a plan according to which Russia should a tone of languid reminiscence. for the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. But

and what English he spoke! And the great a question of the present day! What giants! And here we have young Winston Churchill, one of the few men in the world whose name is known to all mankind. I here his father—his mother, and they always received me on terms of perfect equality. 'Dector,' they said ene day, 'What shall we do with Winston?' Well, you see that we may portray for the properties of the pro

The patient audience drew a long breath and straightened itself; it was in vain, for the good doctor droped on: "And I remember when I left the Capital this

"And I remember when I left the Capital this afternoon the thought came to me how strange it was that I should leave the lawmakers of my own country engaged on the problem of Anglo-American relationship and go to the other end of town to hear the same question discussed by the young English lawmaker, journalist, soldier whom, tadies and gentlemen, it is now my great privilege—"

Sighs of joy from the auditorium and a general stiffening of backs.

a general stiffening of backs.

"—to call my friend. These are gracious days, but it was not always so. How well I remember when it was different—when the passion of our civil war spread across the Affantic and our English kinsmen were as divided as we were. Yes, I remember all these things, and how there came a day when I was privileged to dine with Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill at their own home, and Winston was there just as you see him now—the tall young form, the deep brown eyes, the ruddy cheek, the air of gracious patience whenever he came within the reach of my voice. He sat as he sits now, slightly stooping, but when he arose as he will arise before you here—but I go toe fast. You must know, my friends, that both his father and his mother were dear friends of mine, and I was always. were dear friends of mine, and I was welcome at their house. Lord Handolph Chi welcome at their house. Lord Randolph Churchill! What a man he was, and how the House of Commons trembled in his presence. There were Gladstone and Bright and Bradlaugh, but Lord Randolph always got away with Bradlaugh, Ah; what a man he was, and what a friend to me. 'Come and dine with us, Doctor,' was ever on his lips. And this is his son who at tenty-six has not to be introduced to the world as his father was. But now it is time that he spoke for himself."

Suppressed cheers in the auditorium. "Yes, old men must not linger too long in the rays of the rising son. But I remember that it was not always so. Old men used to have their value and their place. Do not think, however, that I grudge the passing hour to the young glant at my left. He has won his spurs and he will now tell you how they were won....."

Prolonged applause.

"-but I must not forget my duty. Mr. Churchill here present is sick, and was warned by his physician not to appear. 'Dr. Depew,' he said to me, 'You are an old friend of his father and mother. The boy is iil. You must not let 'tim speak.-A voice: "Well, you are not letting him, are you?"

-hut I remember you could never give orders to a Churchill. The son of my old friends, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, is here, and he will speak to you. And now that I remember it, let me not forget to tell you that he is worthy of your kindest indulgence. He will give you a good lecture and when he is done I mean to take him home with me to dinner. Dear boy, how many times have I dined with his father and mother, Lord and Lady Randolpe Churchill, at their ancestral home in England.

(Exit (to a chair) the Hon. Chauncey M Depew. Enter Mr. Winston Churchill, whom for twenty maddening minutes five hundred people had been waiting to hear.]

Without a Single Virtue. (From the Chicago Tribune.) But even if the American people could be in-

ed through the machinery of subsidies, they would one the less disapprove of the Subsidy bill now before Congress. That measure is not for the bene-fit of an industry. It is in aid of individuals. Its merce, but to swell the dividends of a particular steamship line. It is a bill with not one virtue to mitigate its many offensive features.

"Everyone has a favorite." Your favorite will be either fleurich's Maerzen, Senate, or Lager if you 'phone 624, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case.

TO HOLD BUT ONE OFFICE.

The Porto Rican House of Delegates Passes Its First Bill.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 15 .- The House of Delegates today passed its first clares that it is incompatible for a Delegate to hold any other remunerative possition, no matter whether the salary of this position is paid out of municipal, insular, or Federal funds, or whether the

office is elective or appointive.

An amendment was proposed excepting offices created under the Foraker law, but this was voted down. It is generally un-derstood that the law is aimed at the Executive Council, to prevent that body from acting in an executive and legislative

BERNHARDT THE ARTISTE. How She Really Created the Part of L'Aiglon.

(From the Saturday Evening Post.) How I created L'Aiglon? Mais songez done, I had to make myself Napeleon's son. Always I must convince myself first. If I do not I cannot convince the public. And so I had to make that life-so complex and sad and heroic, so great in its failure—that life of the King of Rome I had to make mine. The first problem was to know the environment in which this young prince lived and died. And so I went to the castle of Schoenbrunn. It is now the favorite residence of the Emperor of Austria; Marie Therese lived there, and many another; but it is haunted above all by Napoleon's memories. It was thence the great Emperor set out for the battle of Austerlitz. There the Duke was thence the great Emperor set out to the battle of Austerlitz. There the Duke of Reichstadt passed almost all his life, a prisoner mocked with the pretence of liberty. M. Rostand accompanied me on this visit. Together we visited the battle-field of Wagram—at night as in the fourth act—and it was there for the first time that I began to understand the soul of the Engle's son. As he, I seemed to see the dead rise and the old glory of the Emperor waken. The bed where Napoleon slept—the bed where his son died—the huge chamber, the walls and tapestries all seemed to speak something of the lives they had known. I look upon the days and nights spent there among the Austrian scenes of the Duke of Reichstadt's career as having given me the psychological foundation for the role. It was something more than history that spoke. M. Restand felt it as well as I. When I left Austria I knew the King of Rome. He was as real to me as my own breath. Day and night he seemed to be creeping more and more into my own be

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Then the thing was to express it—to make myself, in walk and gesture and word, not Sarah Bernhardt, but the Duke of Reichstadt, son of the Eagle.

I had all his costumes here in the house.

I had all his costumes here in the house. For three months I wore them, every moment when I was not on the stage or in the street. And think, then—my secretary, my friends, my maids, all my servants had instructions to treat me as though I were really the Duke of Reichstadt. I went to breakfast with cloak and sword, and the butler would say, "Your Highness is served." And so for three months. When I awoke in the morning I saw this white costume of the young prince, his sword and boots. At once I was not Sarah Bernhardt: I was back in prince, his sword and boots. At once I was not Sarah Bernhardt; I was back in that gloomy chamber in Schoenbrunn. For those three months, before the first night of "L'Aiglon," I lived more the life of M. Rostand's hero than I did my own. One night—this was in Versailles—I rode out booted and spurred, cloaked and armed with a sword; that night I felt as he must have felt the night of his flight; I was a with a sword; that night I feit as he must have felt the night of his flight. It was a trifle awkward at first, for the sword frightened my horse, but we had a wild ride, mile after mile, through the night—I say we, because that night Napoleon's son and I rode together.

I had learned to walk and talk as he must have done. I thought as he must have thought. Really, during those three months I could not attend to my business affairs. I am oulte sure I was not my-

months I could not attend to my business affairs. I am quite sure I was not my-self—I was that poor boy, dying, an exile, in far-away Austria. I think, too, my face had grown a little like his. Only the hair was wrong—it was too red and, of course, too long. I tried at least twenty wigs. None of them gave me the look of the Eagle's son. He had the blond hair of his mother's race. It was soft, abundant, and golden. No wigs could copy it. And so at last I brought myself to it-it is never easy for a woman to sacrifice her hair-and had my hair cut to the right fashion Then the question of toning it to just the right shade—I have a lock of the Eaglet's hair, faded

That was all: I lived the Duke of Reichstadt's life until it became part of me-and then I could portray it. What else is art? We create for ourselves in order that we may portray for the public. If I had not made the Eaglet live in my heart and mind first he would never have been real for the public.

One thing more; I have a shoe—a baby

shoe-of Napoleon's son. He wore it when, in his cradle, he was crowned King of Rome. It was given to me by the Count Robert de Montesquiou-Fezenzac, who had it from his grandmother, a maid of honor to the Empress. I am not superstitious but the first night of the play I carrie it when I went on the stage. against my heart. The little relic did more than bring me good luck. It made me forget for that one night, at least, that I was not in reality the Eagle's sor out only his inter

Plain Blackmail.

(From the Philadelphia Times.) Senator Hanna's chief mission in the Senate is secure the passage of his Ship Subsidy bill crtain other Senators want to pass the Nicaragus Certain other Senators want to pase the Nicaragua Canal biil. Senator Hanus has no objection to the canal bill-probably favors it deep down in his boots-but he wants his Subsidy bill passed first of all. In a very polite manner for Hanna he intimates to the friends of the Canal bill that if there is no Subsidy bill passed the Canal bill will be up against an insurmountable obstacle. That obstacle will be Hanna. Of course, Hanna says that if there is no Subsidy hill there will be no use for a Canal bill, but the friends of the Canal bill understand that Hanna's real meaning can be arrived at by running a line of erasure through the three words, "use for a." It will then read, "if there is no Subsidy bill there will be no Canal bill."

No Subsidy for Foreign Sailors. (From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

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No Senator will be justified in voting for a measure the necessity of which is urged on the ground that owners of American vessels cannot compete with foreigners in the carrying trade because the latter hire sailors and officers more cheaply than they can, if it is so framed that crews of cheap Chinese and Japanese can be shipped. The people of the United States are willing to be taxed for the purpose of promoting the opportunities of Americans to earn a living, but they will rebel against any attempt to be resister. they will rebel against any attempt to legislate purely in the interest of the investing class.

Expense of No Consequence.

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(From the Soux Gity Tribune.)

A bill looking to establishing a supreme court for the Philippine Islands provides for five judges at \$30,000 annual salary each. The judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are juid \$10,000 each. The backers of the measure evidently design to leave no ground to claim that the United States is not giving the Philippines the best that's to be had in the way of government, no matter what the expense.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

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Possibly, Mr. Hernly did not know just what
was running into when he dug up General he was running into when he dug up General Harrison's remarks in favor of a measure to pay American ships for carrying American mails, and endeavored to torture it into an endorsement of the Hanna-Griscom-tramp raid on the Treasury, known as the Ship Subsidy bill. Had he known the cx President better, he might have hesitated before placing himself in a position to be stepped on.

(From the New York World.)

These two facts condemn the subsidy grab:
First—Our shipyards have for some time been
worked at their full capacity without any gubsidy. Second—Steel ships can be built cheaper
here than anywhere else; our mills have just sent
a large quantity of steel plates to Europe to be
used in foreign shipyards.

THE CLERGY AND WAR.

Pertinent Observations Concerning Recent Events.

(E. L. Godkin, in the New York Evening Post.) I am entertained by the surprise and horror expressed in England by a number of writers and thinkers over the operaof writers and thinkers over the opera-tions which are marking the close of the Boer war. This, I consider, is a fair illus-tration of the ignorance with which all wars are entered into. Hard fighting is expected in all of them, but the people who begin them always expect them to end very soon, though in time to put in a striking light the bravery of the soldiers. Everyone anticipates that the last battle or skirmish will be fought just to suit the convenience of the victor, who always wants to hang anybody that keeps the convenience of the victor, who always wants to hang anybody that keeps the conflict going longer than he likes. I was talking to an officer in the Guards in London last year, just before the Boer war broke out, about the length of time it would probably last. I asked him first whether he thought there would be any war, for it had not yet begun, and he re-plied that there certainly would, for if there were not a war it would be the ruin of Chamberlain. I then asked him how long he thought it would last and he answered three months, because he expected the Boers to disperse immediately, as militiamen usually do when they come in contact with regular troops. This, I think, was the general opinion of the British public. The obstinacy of the Boer resist-ance has been a great surprise. As a matter of fact, all really earnest

insurrectionary movements have been pro-tracted longer than the victor thought they ought to have been, and they have had to be ended by martial law, in some form or other. This is the way in which Cromwell pacified Ireland; the way in which Alva pacified the Netherlands; in which Turkey pacified Greece; in which Louis XIV pacified the Cevennes; in which Napoleon pacified Spain; in which the Prussians pacified France; and in which we are pacifying the Philippines. in which we are pacifying the Philippines. We all remember how short the Cuban war was expected to be, and still more the Philippine war. The Philippine war was to end in a month, but the black-guards have been keeping it up for about two years. It is just as easy for the stronger power to bring the conflict to an end as for the weaker one; in fact, an end as for the weaker one; in fact, much easier. But the weaker power is supposed to have less right to keep on fighting than the stronger, and the stronger keeps on fighting as long as there is any resistance, and is held entitled to kill everybody who keeps up this resistance. This is so well known that titled to kill everybody who keeps up this resistance. This is so well known that the surprise and lamentation expended over the Boer resistance are mysterious. It is the history of all wars of subjuga-tion. The rule is that the weaker party must submit or die. This is one of the

great beauties of war.

This delusion has been greatly helped during this later war-revival by the readiness of the clergy to take part in it. Until now they have, as a rule, at least in Protestant countries, abstained from praising the killing of people as an aid to the diffusion of the gospel. But an immense stimulus has been given to man's natural propensity to kill his fellows by religious or semi-religious poetry. The poets have been extremely desirous of electricity was when he is engaged in glorifying man when he is engaged in killing. The amount of verse expended on this is one of the saddest things in the literary history of humanity. From the first war song of the savage down to Rudyard Kipling's poetry, is an immense space of time, but this space has been filled by very much the same sort of stuff. The butchery of human beings has received almost as much attention from the poets as has been accorded to their loves. Is there anything more repulsive than the lines of the hymn which tell us that

The Son of Man goes forth to war, His blood-red banner streaming fart

This has always called up to my mind's eye the picture of an African chief, stalk-ing half naked through the forest, and looking for somebody to kill with a speat. And why must the "Christian soldier" be "marching as to war?" Why cannot he 'march" like a decent man, bent on a penceful errand?

Our sacred literature is full of similes drawn from the battlefields. Everything is done by the soldiers themselves to make war seem a picturesque business. The uniform, the serried ranks, the glittering steel, the martial music—all help to quicken the blood of even the most timid, and hide from them the horrors of actual warfare. In fact, an army engaged in the work for which it was embodied and trained undertakes the most shocking and anti-social task to which man can turn himself. Nothing can be more squalid. think that it should be the means of de ciding disputes between civilized nations, which are capable of producing jurists and publicists of the first rank!

The re-enforcement of war by the Christian ministry seems to be largely due to the slighter hold which is retained by ministers on their congregations, at least in countries where the voluntary system prevails. The old reverence for the minister no longer exists. In a large number of the country towns he is simply a hired man, whose retention of his place ends largely on his preaching in a way to please the deacons. Consequently, ery means has to be resorted to to satisfy congregation, including agreemen with the majority concerning the political questions of the day, such as war. There no better way of pleasing it, if it be warlike, than praying for "the success of our arms." "The success of our arms," "the protection of our soldiers," are among the numerous phrases by which the preacher seeks to veil from the Almighty the real object of his petition. If preachers would resolutely state with particulars what it is they are asking for, the cause of peace would receive a great impetus. Wars would greatly diminish in number, particularly now that the masses have begun to climb up and jostle each other on "the glory-crowned heights."

The attempt usually made to bamboozle the Creator of the universe about the na ture and object of war, is the grossest attempt of humanity at deception. If preachers were honest, they would, on the outbreak of a war, pray for what actually oc-curs in every war, successful or unsuccess-ful. They would approach the Throne of Grace with a petition that the enemy might have his optic nerve cut by a ball; that he might have his pelvis smashed; that he might be disemboweled; that he might lose one or two legs; that he might He on the field thirty-six hours, mortally wounded; that he might die of enterie fever; that his provisions and water might give out; that his house might be burned, and his family left roofless and starving. In this way the real nature of the war would be laid before the public carrying it en, and something would be done to dis their parents of the idea that war is simply a kind of diversion, of the nature of a football game, which will elevate their character and improve their health and increase their business.

Lost in the Shuffle. (From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

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Nothing illustrates better a certain lightness and instability of interest in the American public mind than the complete forgetfulness of the Neely case, after the profound and extensive agilation it caused when the Cuban postal desideations were first exposed. The case is now awaiting hearing in the Supreme Court, and when reference is made to it it is thought needful to explain that Neely stands accused of emberding \$65,000 as finance agent of the Cuban department of posts; that he field to this country, was arrested and extradition demanded in the usual form; that his counsel asked for a writ of habers corpus on the ground that there is no constitutional authority for our military government of Cuba; that it has no right to the international comity of extradition, and that its courts have no proper purisdiction over American citizens.

Retain the Army Canteen. (From the New York Herald.)

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The recommendation in the new army bill to abolish the canteen should be killed in the Senate. It was forced upon the House by well-meaning but mistaken realiots, and it was passed only to because the concurring members are afraid of losing votes in their districts. The army is practically a unit in favor in retaining these soldlers' clubs. A large majority of the officers have reported that the canteens are powerful influences for good, and that they tend toward the preservation of discipline, comradeship, sobriety, and health.